

- Rotheray, G.E., Stuke, J.H. 1998. Third stage larvae of four species of saproxylic Syrphidae (Diptera), with a key to the larvae of British *Criorhina* species. *Entomologist's Gazette*, **49**: 209–217.
- Rupp, L. 1989. The mid-European species of *Volucella* as commensals and parasitoids in the nests of bees and social wasps: studies on host finding, larval biology and mimicry. PhD thesis, Albert Ludwigs Universitaet, Freiburg.
- Satheesan, S.M. 1990. Hoverfly *Eristalis* sp. among the stomach contents of gull-billed tern *Gelochelidon nilotica* Gmelin. *Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society*, **87**: 144.
- Stubbs, A.E., Falk, S.J. 1983. *British Hoverflies*, London: British Entomological & Natural History Society.
- Waldbauer, G.P. 1970. Mimicry of hymenopteran antennae by Syrphidae. *Psyche, Cambridge, Mass.*, **77**: 45–49.
- Waldbauer, G.P. 1988. Asynchrony between Batesian mimics and their models. *American Naturalist*, **131** Suppl.: S103–S121.
- Wessels, N.K., Hopson, J.L. 1988. *Biology*, New York: Random House.
- Yeo, P.F., Corbet, S.A. 1983. *Solitary Wasps*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

## SHORT COMMUNICATION

*Conocephalus discolor* (Thunberg) (Orthoptera: Tettigoniidae) new to Wales.-- During a survey on 15.viii.1999 by members of the Cardiff Naturalists' Society, of the wildlife within a large road interchange (M4 Junction 32) at Coryton on the northern outskirts of Cardiff, we discovered a colony of *Conocephalus discolor* (long-winged cone-heads). A further visit a few days later confirmed that nymphs, adult males and especially adult females of this species were present on at least three separate parts of the interchange. The site (ST140816) is the area within the M4/A470 interchange, about 10 hectares of rough grassland, shrubs and trees. The cone-heads were found in areas of damp grassland.

Since the early 1980s this species has expanded its range northwards from the south coast of England (Marshall & Haes, 1988; Haes & Harding, 1997; Widgery, 1999). This is considered to be as a result of climate change (global warming). Although few records of Welsh Orthoptera have been submitted recently to the National Orthoptera Recording Scheme, the nearest previous sightings are some distance away—65 km to the south in Somerset and 85 km to the east in Gloucestershire (J. Widgery, *pers. comm.*). The site's proximity to the M4 raises intriguing questions about the means and source of colonisation.

Our thanks to Mike Wilson and John Deeming at the National Museums and Galleries of Wales for confirming identification.—LINDA & ROB NOTTAGI, 32 Village Farm, Bonvilston, Cardiff CF5 6TY.

## REFERENCES

- Haes, E. C. M. and Harding, P. T. 1997. *Atlas of grasshoppers, crickets and allied insects in Britain and Ireland*. London: The Stationery Office.
- Marshall, J. A. and Haes, E. C. M. 1988. *Grasshoppers and allied insects of Great Britain and Ireland*. Colchester: Harley.
- Widgery, J. 1999. Wildlife Reports. *British Wildlife* **10**: 199, 352.